

Collection (U) of Evidence to

Hart, J.E.
DR. CHAMBERS'S

CELEBRATED

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.



A drunken parent, and a ruined family.

The medicine is prepared only by James H. Hart, M. D., and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the medicinal store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers's medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D., and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers.

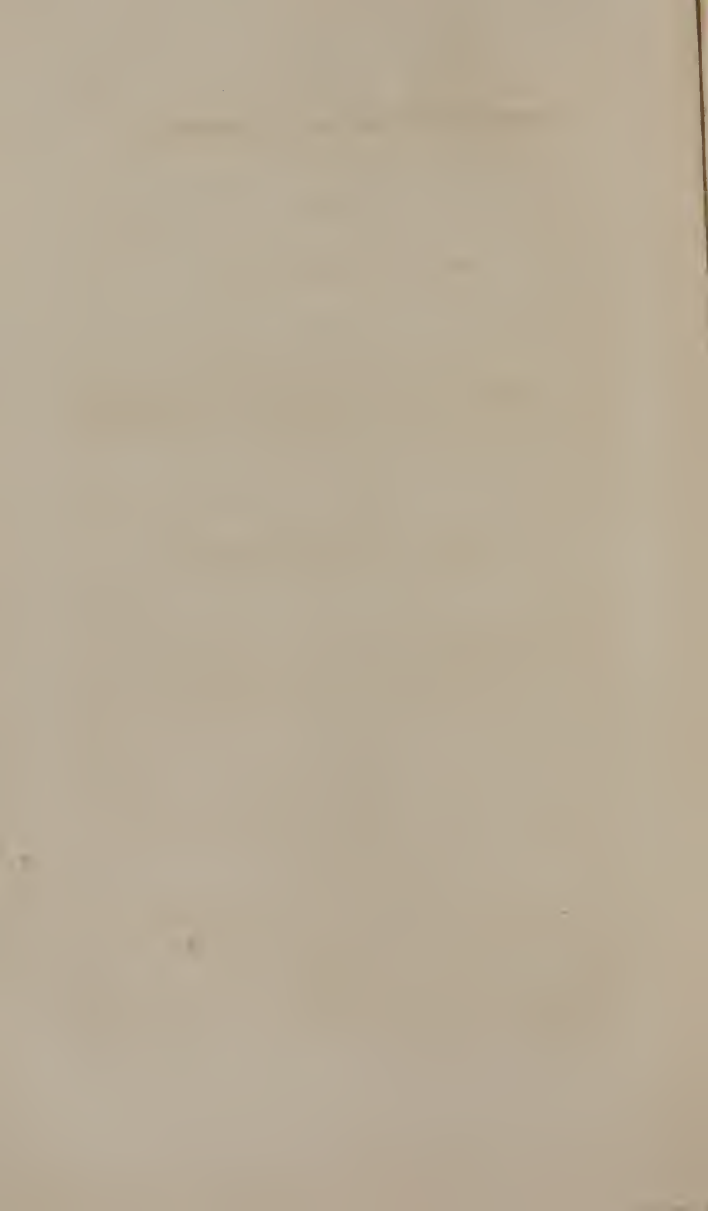
NEW-YORK,

PUBLISHED BY JAMES H. HART, M. D., AND A. M. FANNING.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE OFFICE.

Azor Hoyt, Printer.

.....
1827.



A

COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE,

SHOWING

THE HAPPY INFLUENCE

OF

DR. CHAMBERS'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE,

IN THE CURE OF

HABITUAL INTEMPERANCE;

AND ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IN INVIGORATING AND
RESTORING THE CONSTITUTION.

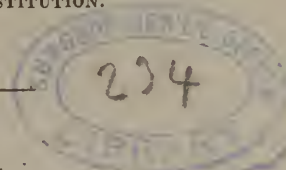
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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, on the decease of the late Dr. William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of "*Dr. Chambers's Remedy for Intemperance.*" He hereby informs the public that he has disposed of all the medicine so found, to Dr. James H. Hart and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be ; and he can farther add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER,

Public Administrator, &c.

The above medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in the basement

story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane-street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medicinal Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained, in restoring habitual inebriates to sobriety, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and would seem to supersede the necessity of any farther comment. We have, however, subjoined a few of the numerous examples of its efficacy, for the purpose of satisfying those who may not have had an opportunity of witnessing its salutary effects. The remedy is as innocent as it is effectual; so much so, that it is often given to children in febrile complaints, and frequently used as a family medicine for dyspepsia, &c. All that is required to ensure its specific effect, is to abide strictly by the directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for one individual cure, and accompanied with ample directions for its use, signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine. We are induced to adopt this measure, as in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there have been and doubtless will be many spurious imitations.

JAMES H. HART, M. D,	} Successors to Dr. Chambers.
A. M. FANNING,	

INTEMPERANCE.

FROM THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

THE individual who discovers the means of arresting the march of this baneful and destructive vice—who teaches us to emancipate its victim from the trammels of his appetite, and to dash the cup from his lip by dissolving its enchantment, will deserve the highest rank among the benefactors of mankind. An increased attention seems lately to have been attracted to this subject, and numerous associations have been formed for discouraging the use of the intoxicating draught, through the influence of example and the force of precept. But experience admonishes that these are feeble barriers to the overwhelming incursions of inordinate desire, and the philanthropist might well despair of success, were it not that his hopes are now brightened with the expectation of deriving a powerful co-operation from the agency of medicine. With a view of exciting attention to this aspect of the subject, we copy from the Providence Journal an account of a meeting in that town.

“ Providence, May 28, 1827.

“ A numerous and respectable meeting of citizens friendly to the suppression of the intemperate use of ardent and intoxicating spirits, was held at Mechanics’

Hall on Friday evening. John Howland, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Benjamin Dyer, jun., secretary. The meeting was addressed by several, and its object clearly stated by the Rev. Mr. Kent. This worthy gentleman appears to have full confidence in the remedy invented by Dr. Chambers of New-York, for the cure of habitual drunkards. The favourable reports received from abroad, and two instances of perfect cure which had come under his immediate observation, confirmed his belief in the efficacy of the prescription. He stated as a fact, within his own knowledge, that in this town, two confirmed drunkards had within the last month, by taking this medicine, been restored to themselves and society, and become perfectly temperate and sober men.—The medicine is in the form of a powder, which is dissolved in a quantity of spirits and administered to the patient as he himself may request it. It operates sometimes as a gentle emetic, and the inventor declares that out of 1500 cases it has proved effectual in all but two. Its whole excellency does not consist in making the patient reject the use of spirits—it restores the stomach to a natural and healthy tone, destroying all inclination for liquor as effectually as though the subject had been an habitually temperate man.

“For ourselves, we have viewed this medicine in the light of the numerous other specifics daily presented to the public. Not believing there is any magic in medicine, we have heretofore rejected as fabulous the great stories of wonderful cures effected by it. Facts, however, within our knowledge, have altered our opinion. It is impossible to deny that the medicine has been effectual in two instances, and those

the only two where it has been used in our town. It is certainly worthy a farther experiment. It should be procured by the town authorities, and administered gratuitously to those unable to obtain it. There are numerous subjects of this vice anxious to try the experiment, but their poverty prevents them. Farther to test the efficacy of the medicine, the meeting appointed the Rev. Mr. Kent, Mr. James Snow, Mr. Benjamin Dyer, jun., Mr. Charles Hodges, and Mr. Samuel Pearson, a committee to solicit donations for the purpose of procuring of the proprietor his medicine—to be, by the committee, administered gratuitously to all who will try the experiment, and have not the means of procuring it themselves. An object so laudable cannot in our community be defeated for want of money.”

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Providence, convened (by request of the committee for procuring and distributing Dr. Chambers's medicine for the cure of intemperance, among the indigent persons of this town, who might be so unfortunate as to require it,) at Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 17, 1827, John Howland, Esq., was called to the chair, and Benjamin Dyer, jun., appointed secretary.

One of the committee having stated that the object of this meeting was to inform the citizens of the operations of the committee, and the effect produced by the medicine,—in order to enable them to judge of the propriety of adopting farther measures for raising the necessary funds to continue the course hitherto pursued,—and having called on Mr. James

Snow, jun., to whom had been committed the care of administering the medicine, he said that he had administered the same to more than one hundred persons, from forty five of whom he had received satisfactory evidence that they had entirely lost their inclination for ardent spirits; he also stated that he had reason to believe the medicine had produced the like good effect on a number of others, who living in remote parts of the town, had as yet made no report; others were now taking it with equally good prospects of success; some ten or fifteen had commenced, but for want of resolution had not fairly tested its utility. Some taking but one glass, it had of course failed to produce the desired effect. He farther states he had been obliged within a few days to refuse to supply a number of applicants, as the funds of the committee, as appeared by the treasurer's report, were entirely exhausted.

As many persons had expressed doubts with regard to the permanency of the effects produced by the medicine, elder Kent stated that he had conversed with a person in New-York, whose statements might be relied on, who informed him that he had taken the medicine with complete success nine months since, and that he then felt no more inclination for ardent spirits than he did immediately after the cure was effected. Many other equally conclusive statements, with regard to the beneficial effects of the medicine, were made by gentlemen present; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That whereas the statements which have been made at this meeting, relative to the administering of Dr. Chambers's medicine for the cure of

intemperance, to the indigent persons of this town, have produced the fullest conviction in the minds of the persons present, of the importance and necessity of taking effectual measures for extending the benefits to others, which have already accrued to a great number, who have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the committee. Therefore,

Resolved, That John C. Jenckes, George Baker, David B. Slack, Wheeler Martin, William Alpin, and John B. Barton, be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and donations, in order to enable the committee appointed at the former meeting, to continue the distributions of the medicine to such other persons as may be willing to avail themselves of the privilege.

And the meeting was dissolved.

B. DYER, Jun., secretary.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN
OF THE BAR.

“ Dr. W. Chambers,

“ Dear Sir,—I had intended to have written to you sooner, but have some how been prevented. I suppose you will feel a little interest in the result of your prescription to me, and therefore permit me to say, that my well nigh fatal habit is utterly and entirely subdued—my health perfectly restored, and from any feeling I now experience, I should not know I had ever lifted the damning cup to my lips. The feelings of my boyhood have returned upon me—a cheerful and equable flow of spirits now animates and invigorates me; and all that debility of purpose—that lassitude of nerve, which inevitably results from the excessive use of stimulants, has

vanished, as I trust, for ever. I have given the medicine to several persons, two of whom particularly might well have been considered as desperate subjects, and it has succeeded to a charm. I shall probably hereafter send you some interesting particulars in relation to them."

Ballston Spa, July 11, 1827.

FROM THE REV. LOUIS DWIGHT, OF BOSTON.

I have seen a woman this morning, whose husband came to me about ten days since to procure Dr. Chambers's medicine. He stated that his wife had been drunk day and night about seven weeks, and he did not know as she would ever be sober again. He procured the medicine, and it was administered to her by a respectable physician in this city. I saw her three days after, sitting at her breakfast in comfort, saying that she had had a good night's sleep, and had now a good appetite. I have seen her again this morning; her house is in order; her hand is steady; she says she feels well, and has no thirst for spirits.

LOUIS DWIGHT.

Boston, May 22, 1827.

FROM THE NEW-YORK CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

The Rev. William Jewett, one of our stationed preachers in this city, informs us that a friend of his purchased some of the medicine, and administered it to a man and his wife, both of whom had been long in the habitual practice of intemperance,—in consequence of which the man frequently lost three days' labour out of six, and sometimes more, while at the same time his children were depending on his labour

for their bread. It is now about two months since they took the medicine, and neither of them have tasted a drop of spirituous liquor since, nor have they had the least desire or inclination for any, but, on the contrary, an entire aversion to it. The man has not lost a single day's labour, and says he never felt so well in all his life.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

We daily hear of habitually intemperate persons being cured by the use of Dr. Chambers's newly discovered remedy.—We could mention an instance in our own neighbourhood, were we permitted to call names. But sufficient testimony as to its efficacy, appears, even to satisfy the most incredulous. The medicine can be procured in Boston of Mr. Blaisland, opposite the post office. It is affirmed there is no *quackery* in this remedy—the cure is effected on sound medical principles.

FROM THE REV. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

A letter from Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, minister of the Presbyterian church in Newcastle, Del., states thus to Dr. Chambers, under date of April 7, 1827: "A cure having been effected in the case of an inveterate drunkard by the application of your medicine, purchased on my behalf, I have to request that you will, in answer to the enclosed five dollars, transmit to me by mail, as soon as possible, the usual quantity."

FROM THE HERKIMER AMERICAN.

A few doses of Dr. Chambers's medicine for intemperance have been administered in this village,

to individuals who were in the almost constant practice of indulging in the vile habit of drunkenness. The effect is, that a complete reformation has taken place in their tastes, so that instead of hankering after the hourly dram, the very smell of spirituous liquors has become offensive. We hope it will prove to be lasting.

INTEMPERANCE.

The following certificate is copied from the Delaware Gazette; it is authentic, and speaks volumes to the drunkard in favour of Dr. Chambers's remedy for drunkenness.

I, Andrew H. Hutton, of Newcastle, lately a common drunkard, having been cured by Dr. Chambers's medicine, as I trust, hereby wish to testify before my friends and acquaintances, the public, and all drunkards, to the efficacy of this medicine.

I am fifty seven years old,—have a wife and eight children. I have for twelve years been a hard drinker. My usual quantity latterly was about five quarts of liquor a week. The money which I spent weekly for rum was about 62½ cents. I was much weakened in body, my limbs trembled, my eye sight sometimes almost failed. I was compelled by my dreadful thirst often to get up at night and drink. Sometimes I was crazy, and would threaten people in the streets in fits of intoxication, seeking to quarrel with them. My wife, having already borne and suffered more than I could write on paper, though she has always been a kind companion and an industrious woman, was about leaving me, for my intolerable drunkenness. In short, if any one wanted to say another

was the worst man in town as to drinking, he would most likely say he was "as bad as old Hutton."

I began to take the medicine in liquor, but my thirst raged so that while taking it I would drink often without the medicine and get drunk. All hopes of its doing me good seemed gone.—But after the last dose, I began to nauseate liquor, and though I took but half the usual quantity for a confirmed sot, or the whole of the usual quantity for "a young beginner," as Dr. Chambers calls it, I have lost all taste for ardent spirits, and have not drank nor wished to drink a drop since the 26th of March last, the day after I took the last of the medicine. My body now began to feel vigorous; my hand, that shook so when I tried to pour out a cup of coffee as to spill half of it, is now firm and steady,—my eye sight is improved. I sleep well at night, and do not mutter and talk as I used to do. My appetite is good, eating as much in one day as I formerly did in six. I can work at my trade all day, and do more work now in one week than I formerly did in three months. Decent people are willing now to talk with me and employ me. As for my wife, she says she is "in a new world." I wish to thank God for his mercy to me, and hope I shall never fall into this vice again,—though I shall if he does not keep me. I earnestly recommend this medicine to all the drunkards in Delaware, who are ruining soul and body by pouring down rum into their throats.

ANDREW H. HUTTON.

Newcastle, April 13, 1827.

I certify that I administered the medicine to Andrew H. Hutton, from time to time, and that every

fact mentioned above, to which my knowledge can extend, is true.

WILLIAM S. BARR.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The editor of the "Literary Cadet and Rhode Island Statesman," in his paper of Saturday last, says, "Two cases, where cures have been performed by the administration of Dr. Chambers's medicine, have fallen under our observation. The subjects are both married men, and the oldest one has had a large family of children, who, if they had depended on their father for support, would have lived in the most abject state of degradation, as the whole of his emoluments have, for the last thirty years, been expended in purchasing strong drink. He had become so wretched, that the world did not willingly recognise him as a fellow mortal,—he was literally an outcast from society. Sensible of his degradation, and willing to spend the few remaining days allotted to him, in sobriety, he consented to take Dr. Chambers's medicine, and after taking the necessary quantity, was transformed to a man of sobriety. Two weeks since he was pale, emaciated, his limbs tottered, and his nerves were in a continual tremor;—he is now perfectly well, drinks nothing but cold water, and has not the least inclination for ardent spirits. The other case is that of a young man, aged twenty three, who had become one of the worst drunkards. His health was lost, his appetite was gone, and he was fast approaching the grave. A friend induced him, after long solicitation, to take the medicine, and in four days he was cured,—or at least had so far reco-

vered, that nothing was so repulsive to his appetite as any kind of inebriating liquors."

MORE CURES.

A gentleman of our acquaintance informs us, that he has witnessed the salutary effects of Dr. Chambers's recipe for intemperance, in two instances, where the habit was most inveterate. Both the subjects were complete sots. One of them was a young man, but so reduced by drunkenness, that he was unable to procure a subsistence; the other was an older man, and so given over to the love of rum, that he had lost all sense of shame. Both are now sober men, and neither has tasted any spirit since January.

FROM THE NEW-YORK CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

The writer of the following is personally known to us, and we place entire confidence in his statements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

Sir,—In your paper of the 22d instant I find the following remarks:—

"Dr. Chambers's recipe to cure drunkards is effecting wonders wherever used. In this town one or two have tried it with success; and others, now under its operation, give hopes of reform. We have nothing to object to the medicine, except the exorbitancy of its price," &c.

I presume, Mr. Editor, when you wrote that paragraph, you were not acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. Dr. Chambers possesses a philanthropic spirit. He administers his medicine *gratis*, to all poor tipplers who call on him; and has already

done so in more than two thousand instances. But this, sir, is a heavy tax upon the doctor. He is by no means in affluent circumstances; and until very recently, he has had to grapple with poverty. He now invites all poor drunkards and tipplers to come to him, and be cured free of expense. And he says, that were he able, he would build an asylum, and invite all the poor drunkards in the country to come and be healed. For he warrants a speedy and positive cure in all cases that are under his immediate care. And thus far he has certainly been very successful.

Seeing, then, that he *gives* his medicine to those who are unable to pay, is it "exorbitancy" in him to demand five dollars of those who *are* able? Does it not cost them more than *five dollars a month*, to be drunkards? And would it not be better for them to pay five dollars at once, and be sober?

I believe there is a society in your neighbourhood, consisting of some of the most worthy and affluent citizens, whose object is to employ missionaries to preach against intemperance, and to take measures to counteract its evil tendency. This may all be very well. I bless God that our ministers have been preaching against intemperance these fifty years, without a society to support them. At length their voice has been heard, and the spirit of Christian philanthropy is putting forth its energies. Societies are forming, and even *newspapers* are established, which are "devoted to the suppression of intemperance and its kindred vices."—Their chief object, however, is to stop the *spread* of this growing evil; and when they had nearly despaired of reclaiming the confirmed drunkard, behold! this new discovery came in to

their aid. Thus "God always helps them that help themselves."

I know not that the medicine in question will have a lasting effect; so that those who take it once, will *for ever* abstain from intoxicating liquors. But even if it causes them to refrain for a season only, it will have a most happy tendency. Reason will be able to regain her throne, and the deluded mortal may behold the yawning gulf beneath him. "I thought on my ways," said the psalmist, "and turned my feet unto thy testimonies." How many drunkards would pause on the brink of destruction, if they could only be brought to *think on their ways*.

But, sir, Dr. Chambers's medicine possesses other good qualities, besides that of curing drunkards. It is the best remedy I know of for the dyspepsia, which is so prevalent in our land. I suffered under this complaint, myself, for two years previous to last August, and had constantly to resort to medical aid.—Providentially, on my arrival in this city, the physician to whom I applied was Dr. Chambers. He told me he had a medicine that would cure the dyspepsia, but that it would, at the same time, cause an unconquerable antipathy to ardent spirits. I observed, that if he had a medicine that possessed such qualities, it ought to be generally known, and I advised him to advertise it in the newspapers. I took some of it, and found that it had the desired effect. The dyspepsia gave way before it; my bodily system was entirely renovated; and by the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of good health. I found that the medicine gave me an utter aversion to ardent spirits, because I took it in spirits. But this I do not regret.

I hope, sir, that when you view the subject in all its bearings, you will be convinced that the doctor is not very "exorbitant" in his charges, and that the societies for the suppression of intemperance would do well to invest their surplus funds in the purchase and dissemination of this powerful antidote.

I am, sir, your and the public's

WELL WISHER.

New-York, May 28, 1827.

FROM THE NEW-YORK CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL

We have several times alluded to this new and important discovery in medicine. After witnessing its efficacy in many cases, as heretofore stated, we procured a small quantity of it from Dr. Chambers, which we transmitted to the Rev. William Collier, of Boston. Mr. Collier is the able and persevering editor of the "National Philanthropist," a paper "devoted to the suppression of intemperance and its kindred vices," the last number of which contains the following paragraph:

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

"It will be recollected that we, a short time since, acknowledged the receipt of a small quantity of Dr. Chambers's cure for drunkenness, through the politeness of Mr. Badger, editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, and that we announced our intention of testing its efficacy upon a suitable subject, and reporting our success to the public. We were obliged, from the incredulity and want of resolution of those who offered themselves, to try several patients, with partial success, before we could find one of sufficient

perseverance to satisfy us that the medicine had received a fair trial. We at length succeeded in finding one who possessed this good quality, together with an earnest desire to be cured. He is a man about forty years of age, with a remarkably strong constitution,—which has survived the use of ardent spirits in quantities scarcely credible, for more than five years. But notwithstanding the inveteracy of the habit, he has been, to all appearances, entirely and radically cured, by taking six doses of the above medicine. This we consider, from the strong constitution of the patient, and the obstinate hold which the habit had taken upon it, a fair proof of the efficacy of the remedy, even in extreme cases. His appetite has returned for animal food, he enjoys good health, is contented, and his countenance already presents the colour of returning hardihood.”

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. W. EASTMAN.

Dr. Wm. Chambers,

Dear Sir,—Your medicine has been tried in this town secretly, with *success, on a notorious inebriate*. He had been for a considerable time under guardianship, was almost constantly intoxicated, and endangered the life of his family. He now attends to his business, and has since his reformation become hopefully pious.

I wish to try it on another active young man, who is unable to procure it for himself: and being myself a poor country clergyman, I am unable to procure it for him. If you will have the goodness to forward a paper gratis to me, you may be an instrument of causing the hearts of many to sing for joy, which

will otherwise be filled with mourning. The man alluded to is twenty eight,—has an amiable wife and three children.

Yours, with respect,

J. W. EASTMAN.

Methuen, Mass., July 2, 1827.

FROM THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST, BOSTON.

Every succeeding week brings us some farther proof of the efficacy of this specific. The only objection which we have heard raised against it, is the highness of the price. This, we confess, gave us at first a disinclination to advocate its use, not considering the properties ascribed to it, as sufficiently established. But although the circumstance of the price ought by no means to determine its merits, still it will greatly impede its becoming of general use. A correspondent, however, of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, who is perfectly known to the editor, and in whose statements entire confidence may be placed, by an explanation of circumstances, frees Dr. Chambers from any blame on this point. He says that the Dr. administers it *gratis* to *all* poor tipplers who call upon him; and has already done so in more than *two thousand* cases. This certainly argues a benevolent spirit, and he deserves the warmest gratitude of every friend to temperance, for the good he has already done. If he has *given* it away in so many instances, (is the natural and just inference of the writer in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*,) it certainly is not exorbitancy in him to demand five dollars of those who are able to pay. Besides it will be recollected he *warrants* a cure to those who place themselves

under his immediate care, so that after all the risk to those in the vicinity of New-York, in a pecuniary point of view, is absolutely nothing.

But all this does not alter the fact. His benevolence extends itself to but one city, while thousands, in every part of the country, are in the utmost need of the medicine, and would willingly take it could they procure it at a reasonable price. This, however, is not the fault of Dr. Chambers, and it would be ungrateful to demand of him greater exertions than he is now making. But from the fact that he disposes of large quantities of it gratuitously, we suppose the actual cost of the medicine is very little.—This being the case, let him name the price at which with a fair profit, he can afford it to societies for charitable distribution. Let associations be formed in all the towns which see fit, to procure the medicine at reduced prices, and administer to all the drunkards who may reside within the limits of the towns in which they are formed. Such a plan would, we think, be advantageous to Dr. Chambers, and bring his medicine in a short time into most universal use. There are several towns within our knowledge, some of whom stand ready to embrace a similar proposal, and all of whom could be easily prevailed upon to follow their example.

In the mean time, we would advise all who need the remedy, and can get the money, to buy it. Instances of its good effects have been laid before the public, sufficient to convince the most incredulous that if sufficient resolution be exercised by the patient, a wonderful renovation will be effected in his constitution and habits by its use.

FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT.

Messrs. Goodwin & Co.—Through the medium of your widely circulating paper, I offer the following facts, for the good of all whom it may concern.

I have been troubled by intemperance for a number of years, on a large scale, and after my best efforts to reform had failed, I determined to visit the justly celebrated Dr. Chambers, at the Rutgers' Medical College, Duane-street, New-York. I made my case known to the doctor, and manifested my doubts of a cure being effected, which he said he could remove; he did so—and in five short days, declared me cured of the disease. Before leaving, I expressed to him my fears and dread of a relapse; to which he replied he thought there was no danger of that. The result thus far, I find to be, that all desire for ardent spirits is as entirely removed, as if I had never seen or tasted of any, and my health much improved. The expense of obtaining this valuable cure has not been as much as that of a *regular* tippler in three months, or a genteel tippler in one.

BENJAMIN BOLLES.

Hartford, May 18, 1827.

 FROM THE REV. LOUIS DWIGHT, OF BOSTON.

The following additional proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Chambers's medicine, for the cure of intemperance, were communicated for the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, by Mr. Louis Dwight.

I spent the afternoon on Friday, in company with Mr. Hallock, and the whole day on Saturday, in visiting individuals and families, in different parts of the city, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Dr.

Chambers's medicine for the cure of intemperance is efficacious. As the subject is one of much interest, I am willing to take the responsibility of stating the evidence which has been presented.

T. D. W., of the firm of R. T. & W., a gentleman of great respectability, with whom I have been many years acquainted, told me that he had a man in his employment, fifty years of age, who had been addicted to intemperance many years, who expressed a willingness to take any thing but poison to cure him. Mr. W. procured some of the medicine and administered it a few times, in consequence of which the old man has lost all thirst for spirituous liquors, and appears like another man. He says, it cost him fifty dollars a year to get drunk, and now he does not love strong drink, and therefore he infers that he may rise in the world. This case is of two or three weeks continuance only.

Mr. S., a respectable mechanic, well known here, and highly esteemed by many of our acquaintance, says, that he has a young friend, who was subject to fits of intoxication, once in two or three weeks.—He took of the medicine six or seven weeks ago, and has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors. Mr. S. and Mr. W. both express considerable confidence in the efficacy of the remedy.

The editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, showed me two letters written by persons in this city, with liberty to publish them, declaring that they had been cured by the use of this medicine. Mr. B., from these letters, and from other testimony which has been presented to him, has felt himself justified in writing an article in his paper in favour of the medicine.

Mr. H., as you know, the editor of the Observer, has expressed an opinion from evidence obtained some weeks since, that the medicine is valuable.— He has since devoted more time to the examination of witnesses, the effect of which is, to confirm the opinion already expressed.

Mr. N., a venerable man, and one of the officers of the New-York Bible Society, has known many cases in which it has been administered, and has confidence in its efficacy. He mentions two or three very interesting and striking cases of cure.

Mr. S., an old man, whom I saw, says he was ten years addicted to intemperance. He took the medicine five or six weeks since, in consequence of which he has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors. His employer, a gentleman of respectability, confirms this statement, and says he dismissed this man from his service before he took the medicine, and has restored him since. I saw both the individuals here spoken of.

Mr. K., an industrious mechanic whom I saw, says, his brother in law, a youth of nineteen years, had become a curse to himself and his friends, and had become so sottish as to make it necessary to take him to the hospital. The physician at the hospital said he could not have lived a fortnight in the continuance of such excess. This young man took the medicine eight weeks ago, in consequence of which he has lost all thirst for spirituous liquor, and cannot be tempted to touch it. His appearance is changed to that of a temperate and healthy youth. His brother in law can use no language strong enough to express his confidence in the efficacy and value of this remedy.

Mr. D., a mechanic in the same neighbourhood,

took the medicine about one week since, having been previously, as we learnt from himself and wife, very intemperate, and now he has no relish for spirituous liquors. There were great indications of joy and gratitude in the countenance and expression of these people.

P. E. took the medicine about the same time with D. He had been in the habit of drinking fifteen or sixteen glasses per day, and in his last fit of intoxication, he was drunk five days. His cups were the first thing in the morning, and the last thing at night; for the last four or five years, he has been very much abandoned. His dreadful thirst for spirituous liquors is quenched, and he says he is willing to proclaim to the world, the benefit he has received from Dr. Chambers.

Mr. A., a young man thirty years of age, has been dreadfully intemperate thirteen years. His father, who is now dead, was the same, and brought up his son in his own habits. This young man has been twice a lunatic; three times brought to the gates of death by fits; ten times committed to the watch house; and was repeatedly brought home drunk to his mother, who was a widow, all in consequence of intemperance. He took the medicine seven weeks ago last Friday, and continued to take it till the Tuesday following, and he has had no desire for spirituous liquors since—the facts in this case we collected from his mother, his employer, and himself.—I have seldom seen a more grateful and happy woman than his mother.

There are other cases—but I have not time or space to state them.

Dr. Chambers's address is Rutgers' Medical Col-

lege, Duane-street. The medicine is in vials, with directions for using,—or in powders, which may be sent by mail. I shall send one dozen vials by Mr. G. to Boston on Tuesday, which the doctor says may be returned without expense to me, if it is found after using four or five bottles, that it is not efficacious.

LOUIS DWIGHT.

New-York, March 18, 1827.

FROM THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

The subject of the too frequent use of ardent spirits, is receiving at this time an unusual attention from citizens in all ranks in life, and inquiries have been made with some earnestness into the practicability of any measure for diminishing the prevalence of intemperate drinking. That it is a growing evil of our country, and one which not only spreads wretchedness and despair through thousands of families, but inflicts a deep stain on the character of the nation, and materially impairs its resources, no good citizen will presume to deny. We have been of opinion, however, that all attempts to reform those who have become addicted to the use of spirituous liquor would prove vain, and that all argument and remonstrance on the subject would be thrown away. A recent discovery, however, opens a way for their preservation. We allude to the medicine which has recently been prepared by Dr. Chambers, for the cure of drunkenness. Abundant proof has been adduced to show that its effect is complete.

ANOTHER DRUNKARD CURED.

Messrs. Editors,—Although I did not at first believe in the efficacy of Dr. Chambers's remedy for intemperance, I am *now* convinced, from the desira-

ble effect it has produced on a man of my acquaintance, that it deserves the immediate attention of every one who is in the least inclined to be intemperate. The gentleman to whom I allude, is a native of Connecticut. He is, by profession, a sea captain. A few years since, he was highly respected and esteemed by all his acquaintance, and was considered a useful and valuable citizen in the town where he lived. But by a gradual and imperceptible practice of drinking, he at length became an *habitual drunkard*. No confidence being then placed in him by his former employers, he was thrown out of business; and, in the course of time, was under the necessity of selling the small estate which he had procured by hard labour and industry, to provide means for the support of his family. It was really surprising to see the sudden and unexpected reverse which had taken place to this poor man and his family, within the course of four years. When reflecting on the subject, it has often brought to my memory the frequently quoted expression, "We know not what is before us."

About two weeks since, I met him in Broadway. Being somewhat surprised at seeing him in this city, I took the liberty of inquiring what sent him hither. He informed me, that his object in coming to this city was, to take a dose or two of Dr. Chambers's medicine; remarking, that previous to his taking it, he had no more faith in its being a cure for drunkenness, than he had of cold water's being a cure. "But," said he, "no sooner had I taken it, than I was convinced it was invaluable. I had no desire to drink ardent spirits after it, nor have I had since. It is now three weeks." On my asking him how he

felt in regard to his health, he replied,—“ My health is better now than it has been for some years past. I feel quite young to what I did when I first came to this city, and can return to ——— with pleasure, to my afflicted wife and family.”

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

FROM THE KENTUCKY JOURNAL.

The New-York Advocate expresses a belief that Dr. Chambers's medicine is a humbug.—This is a grand mistake we have no doubt;—the effects of the medicine are too well known to be matter of dispute. We have seen a number of faces within a few weeks, which have long been of a deep crimson, inclining to blue about the tip of the nose, suddenly, as if by magic, appear of a delicate flesh colour;—the whole “outward man,” indeed, giving indication of a corresponding improvement. To what cause this should be attributed we cannot say, but certain it is, these things did not happen before the introduction of Dr. Chambers's medicine.

EXTRACT FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

From what we have seen and heard of the effects of Dr. Chambers's medicine, we are led to believe that he has furnished the *desideratum*; and we would conjure all, who are under the power of this malady, to avail themselves of his remedy. We think a depository of the medicine should be kept in this city.

FROM THE NEW-YORK CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

The citizens of Providence, R. I., sent an agent to this city, last week, who purchased a quantity of

Dr. Chambers's medicine, for the use of such unfortunate victims of intemperance as are unable to procure it themselves. The agent related to us several affecting instances of its restorative powers. A man who had long been a confirmed drunkard, by using the medicine four days, was thoroughly reclaimed, and is now perfectly temperate, and very industrious and respectable. Another, an ingenious mechanic, who, in consequence of his intemperate habits, had forfeited the confidence of the public, has been restored to his family and to society, and is now profitably employed, with several men under his direction. Many other instances the agent mentioned of its salutary effects. The citizens of Providence have set an example which is worthy of universal imitation. And it gives us pleasure to state, that the captain of the steam boat Washington offered a free passage to their agent, as soon as he understood the benevolent object of his mission.

FROM THE MIDDLETOWN GAZETTE.

An instance of the beneficial effect of the medicine of Dr. Chambers, in reforming habitual drunkenness, has occurred within our own knowledge. A mechanic, who has resided in this vicinity for a number of years, and who was formerly a very respectable and industrious man, commenced the practice of hard drinking about eight or ten years ago, and had finally acquired the habit of daily intoxication. His business was almost entirely neglected,—he was reduced to poverty, and upon his wife, an amiable and very respectable woman, devolved the necessity of providing for the wants of the family. The treatment of this woman to her husband is worthy of

admiration. She used every means in her power to induce him to discontinue the ruinous practice ; but when he came home intoxicated, she treated him with all the care and attention which she could have bestowed upon him, if his sickness had arisen from any other cause. She finally heard of Dr. Chambers's medicine, and wished her husband to make use of it ; to this he readily assented, and told her there was nothing to which he would not submit, in order to rid him of a habit which had become uncontrollable. He made use of the medicine a number of weeks since, and the consequence is, that he has entirely left off the use of spirituous liquors, has returned to business, and now is the comfort and support of a family to which before he was a curse.

FROM THE BRIDGETON, N. J., WHIG AND OBSERVER.

We are happy in being able to state, that Dr. Chambers's medicine, for the cure of intemperance, has been successfully administered to several *habitual toppers* in this neighbourhood, who declare that "they now have no inclination to drink spirituous liquors."

FROM THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST.

The "Newton Temperate Society," held another meeting on Wednesday of last week, and after an excellent address from Mr. Seth S. Whitman, fifteen new members were admitted, two of whom have been cured within a short time, of the inveterate disease of drunkenness, by Dr. Chambers's medicine, administered to them from the funds of the association. Both of the cases were of a confirmed nature, and of long standing.

We on Saturday witnessed the salutary effects of Dr. Chambers's medicine, on an individual for whom we have always entertained much respect, and as the case is a singular one, and may induce others, who are labouring under the evils of intemperance, to resort to the aid of a medicine, which will restore them to themselves and to society, we cannot and will not refrain reporting it.

The individual to whom we would now allude, with proper delicacy, informed us, that for more than ten years, he had had to contend with his appetite, and although he could not conquer his insatiable "thirst for alcohol," he had so far succeeded in gaining a mastery, as to be enabled to keep up the appearance of a man not totally abandoned. His usual quantity of liquor per day, was two quarts of brandy, the whole of which he swallowed without being intoxicated, though he was often so much excited, as to be compelled to get to his bed at mid day. Being in easy circumstances in life, he was not obliged to expose himself, and thus was enabled to escape the odium which is generally attached to the character of a drunkard. To quote his own words, he was a "drunkard habitual and confirmed," and though he made every effort to escape the fangs of the monster, he was unsuccessful, and at last abandoned himself to despair. His life, he says, was a perfect curse to him; and he would rather have died, than remain in his then despicable situation. In the hour of his calamity, and when every well formed resolution had failed, he heard of Dr. Chambers's Panacea, and though he wished to take it, he dared not, lest some

one should discover him. At length, finding that there was no peace for him, he visited New-York, where he took private lodgings, in an obscure part of the city, for the purpose of avoiding his friends, purchased the medicine, and was *cured*. He states, that since he resorted to the medicine for relief, he has been completely happy; his health has improved, and his domestic home is the abiding place of bliss. The gentleman requested us to make this plain and simple statement, for the especial benefit of drunkards, and avows that one dose of Dr. Chambers's medicine, is worth more than ten thousand sermons on the subject, and will operate far more beneficially than all that the moralist can write in an age.

It is hardly necessary to remark to the curious, that the name of the gentleman cannot be given up, and that it will be useless to make any inquiries relative to the subject. Let those who have become victims to the vice of intemperance, follow his example.

FROM THE CITY GAZETTE, ST. JOHNS, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Edited by Alexander M'Leod, Esq.

The efficacy of Dr. Chambers's medicine has been abundantly proved, by the cures it has effected in the city of New-York, and in other parts of the United States, which are certified by gentlemen of veracity and respectability. Mr. Badger, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, published in New-York, in reply to a letter written by me to him on the subject, thus writes :

“Dr. Chambers's medicine, sir, is performing wonders here. All that has been published about it in our paper, I believe to be strictly true. There is nothing deleterious or dangerous in its composition ;

nor unpleasant to the taste. It operates as a simple emetic and cathartic, purifying the stomach, giving a healthy tone to the system, and renovating the whole man."

FROM THE TROY SENTINEL.

'Testimonials of the efficacy of this famous remedy, for the habit of intemperate drinking, are multiplying all over the country, and they are presented to the public in such shapes as render it apparently unreasonable stubbornness to doubt them. We copy the following statement from the Christian Advocate and Journal, a very respectable paper published in New-York, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Certainly, if the medicine produce generally as happy effects as in the case now cited, it will prove as great a blessing to society as the use of vaccination—nay, greater, for the small pox was chiefly a physical evil, and desolating as sometimes were its ravages, they were unimportant compared with the waste of life and character, of human virtue and happiness, wrought by the combined moral and physical pest of intemperate drinking. The small pox, too, was an occasional, not a constant calamity, and it would yield to the skilful application of known means; but intemperance, unaffected by times and seasons, preying at night and at noon, in summer and in winter, yielding to no medical or moral treatment, has been, till now, an ever present, ever growing curse. If Dr. Chambers has, under Providence, proved competent to stay the plague, he should be honoured like another Aaron.

Sir :—If you please, you may publish the following statement for the benefit of those whom it may concern :—

I am a young man, in the twenty-ninth year of my age, by occupation a shoe maker. I reside in New-Brunswick, N. J.; I have a wife and three children, whom it was my delight to render comfortable and happy, until, unfortunately, I became addicted to the ruinous vice of intemperance, whereby I lost my credit and my business, and made myself and family wretched and miserable. Hearing of "Dr. Chambers's remedy for intemperance," and having a desire to be restored to my former usefulness and respectability in society, I came to New-York about four weeks since, and commenced taking the medicine, and in four days I was completely cured of my thirst for ardent spirits, and I have not had the least desire for any since; on the contrary, the very smell of it is offensive to me. Should the desire for liquor return, I intend to resort to the same remedy, some of which I keep by me for that purpose. My health has greatly improved, and during the last three weeks I have been able to earn money sufficient to support my family, pay several small debts, and redeem some clothes which I had actually pledged for the necessities of life, in my former state of inebriety. One of my neighbours to whom I was indebted, and on whom I called to make payment, was so overjoyed at the happy change, that, in the fullness of his heart, he generously forgave me a part of the debt.

In making this statement, Mr. Editor, I am not

actuated by any vain desire for ostentatious display, but solely by the hope, that some unfortunate victim of intemperance may be induced to do as I have done, and that his family and friends may have as much reason to bless God for the happy result, as mine have.

WILLIAM S. BEACH

August 18, 1827.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

We have heard much of the wonder working medicine of Dr. Chambers, and read accounts of the almost miraculous cures it has effected ; but no fact in relation to it, that has come to our knowledge, is more convincing than the following, which we have from the most unquestionable authority.

In a place, not a thousand miles from Albany, N. Y., resided three notorious drunkards, who were sure to pay their sincerest devotions at the shrine of Bacchus, on every public occasion. On the last fourth of July, some wags of the town had provided themselves with a supply of Dr. Chambers's powders, and when our bloated heroes of the bowl made their appearance, under pretence of *treating*, they plied them well with the medicated liquor. The consequence was, that they were compelled to leave the field, and seek their lodgings at an early hour ; but the next day found them completely metamorphosed into sober, temperate men. We are assured that they have not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor since that day. Their motto now is, "touch not, taste not."

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

Notwithstanding medical men are, and ought generally to be, opposed to the introduction and use of secret medicines, I cannot, as a friend to mankind, forbear to express my opinion, through the medium of your paper, on the subject of the late Dr. Chambers's remedy for the cure of intemperance. Incontrovertible facts have proved its efficacy, under the superintendence of the original inventor; and it now having fallen into the hands of Dr. James H. Hart, (who is a regularly educated physician, and who is able to graduate the doses of the medicine according to the ages, constitutions, and temperaments of his patients,) will no doubt become a great blessing to mankind, and be the means of saving many from untimely graves. Although I am not acquainted with the composition of Dr. Chambers's remedy, yet from the effects it has produced on some persons who have taken it, and with whom I have conversed, I believe its *modus operandi* may be accounted for on pathological principles.

A MEDICAL MAN.



SCALE

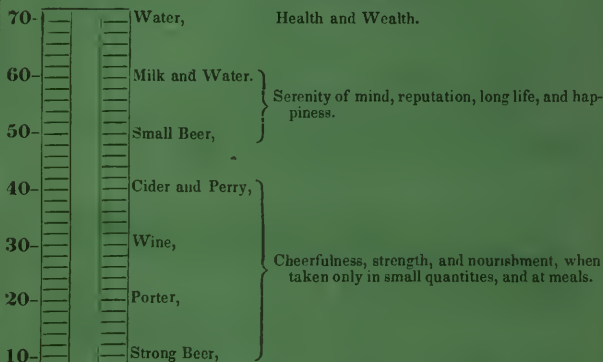
OF THE

PROGRESS FROM TEMPERANCE TO INTemperance,

WITH THE ATTENDING EFFECTS.

By the celebrated Dr. Rush.

TEMPERANCE.



INTemperance.

		<i>Vices.</i>	<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Punishments</i>
10	Punch,	Idleness,	Sickness,	Debt.
20	Toddy and Egg Rum,	Gaming,	Tremours,	Jail.
30	Brandy and Water,	Fighting,	Inflamed Eyes,	Black Eyes.
40	Flip and Shrub,	Lying,	Sore Legs,	Hospital.
50	Bitters and Cordials,	Stealing,	Pains,	Bridewell.
60	Drams in the morning,	Perjury,	Dropsy,	State Prison.
70	The same morn. and eve., Do. during day and night.	Burglary, Murder,	Melancholy, Madness,	do. for life. GALLOWS